[Mr. E. K. Madhavan]

ജനകരമായിരിക്കും. അതുവരെ ഈ നിയമത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള പര്യാലോചന നിത്തിവയ്ക്കുകയാണു നല്ലതു്.

പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കു കുടുംബത്തിലുള്ള യാതൊരു സ്വത്തിനും അവകാശമില്ലാത്ത ചില സമുദായങ്ങളുണ്ടു്. സ്ത്രീധനം വേണ്ടാ എന്നുവച്ചാൽ അവർക്കു് കൂടുതൽ വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളുണ്ടാകും. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളുണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി അവരുടെ സ്വത്തവകാശത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന പ്രത്യേക ഒരു നിയമം ഉണ്ടായതിനുശേഷം മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിലും സ്ത്രീപുരുഷന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിലും സ്ത്രീധന സംപ്രദായം നിർത്തൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം പ്രചരണവേലകൾ നടത്തുകയും അങ്ങനെ ഈ ബില്ലിന് പ്രശാന്തവും അനുകൂലവുമായ ഒരന്തരീക്ഷം സമുദായമദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ സംജാതമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമെ ശ്രീമതി നാരായണിയമ്മ ഈ ബിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കാവൂ എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ സഭയുടെ അടുത്ത സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മി. ററി. കെ. നാരായണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഈ ബില്ലിനെ, സമുദായമദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ ഇതിനനുകൂലമായ ഒരു പശ്ചാത്തലം സൃഷ്ടിച്ചതിനുശേഷം നിശ്ചയമായും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എന്നാൽ തൽക്കാലം എനിക്കു ഈ ബില്ലിനെ എതിർക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. K. A. MAHOMED : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ബില്ലിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മുസ്ലിങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം സ്ത്രീധനം.....

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, May I at the outset read the adjournment motion, which is as follows :

"I beg leave to move that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance viz. the serious situation brought about by the decision of the Government of India to arbitrarily reduce the present price of rubber to Rs. 77·5 per 100 lbs. with effect from February 1946, while fixing and guaranteeing the price of Ceylon rubber at Re. 1 per lb. until September 1946 and the consequent suffering and irreparable loss which the rubber growers of Travancore are put to."

Sir, before coming to the merits of the motion which I have just now moved, I wish to explain certain circumstances which necessitated this motion of an extremely exceptional nature being moved on the floor of the House with a view to impress upon the immediate attention of the Government of India through this Government.....

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PRESIDENT: Order, order. It may perhaps conduce to convenience if I indicate the position on which the matter stands. The Government of India appointed a control organisation in respect of rubber and I was asked to be the Chairman of that Board. I accepted that Chairmanship in the belief and in the hope that this Government would be consulted or at all events as Chairman I would be consulted before any step of a serious character like this, where the price of India rubber is lessened and that of Ceylon rubber is kept up, is decided upon. There were certain colleagues of mine and there was a Secretary and staff appointed by the Governmnnt of India. I am sorry to say that neither this Government nor myself personally, nor any of my colleagues on the Board, nor the Secretary ever knew that such a step was being taken. Some of us was consulted with regard to such a step. In these circumstances, many of my colleagues have tendered the resignation of their membership of the Board. I have myself offered my resignation of membership of that Board, but my friend Sir Akbar Hydari has asked me to reconsider my decision pending the arrival from England of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar from his laborious and responsible duties in the United Nations Organisation. What might happen, I do not know. But the position has been made perfectly clear by this Government that they regard it as calamitous that a decision was taken by the Government of India completely oblivious of the opinion or reaction of this Government who are responsible for the conduct of operations regarding rubber in Travancore.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, No doubt, a serious situation has been brought about in Travancore by the Circular dated 20th November 1945 issued by the Controller of Rubber, Directorate General of the supplies' office. Sir, the total quantity of rubber produced in the whole continent of India is roughly 17,000 tons of which 80 per cent *i. e.* over 13,000 tons is produced in Travancore alone. This fact unmistakably shows the preeminent position occupied by Travancore in the matter of production of rubber which was an essential commodity for the successful prosecution of the recent World War. In the year 1942 the Government of India decided to purchase the entire quantity of rubber produced in India and for implementing that decision they promulgated the Rubber Control and Production Order of 1942 which was followed by the promulgation of a similar order by the Travancore Government in the year 19.2. By virtue of the provisions contained in the Indian Rubber Control and Production order of 1942, an Indian Rubber Production Board for helping, organising and stimulating the production of rubber was constituted with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar the Dewan of Travancore as its Chairman. The Dewan of Cochin is the Vice-Chairman of the Board. The whole control of raw rubber till it is ultimately disposed of to the manufacturers was taken up by the Government of India. The prices of different qualities of rubber were also fixed in a schedule attached to the Rubber Control and Production order passed by both the Government of India and the Travancore Government. Had it not been for such control exercised by the Government of India with the consent

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[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]

of this Government, the rubber growers of Travancore would have been able to get much higher price for their rubber in Travancore. Just as in several other matters, Travancore had to sacrifice a good deal of her income on this account also. As the quantity of rubber so obtained was found to be inadequate for meeting the demands in connection with the efforts, the Government of India initiated the slaughter Tapping scheme whereby the number of cuts was increased without caring for the life of the tree. It was agreed at that time by the Government of India to compensate the rubber growers for their loss sustained on account of slaugter tapping. When this scheme was found unsuccessful, a production bonus scheme was initiated by the Government of India according to which a bonus of Rs 33 per 100 lbs. was allowed if the production reached a certain level. This level remains unknown to us even today. This scheme was in operation of some time. Then, about two years ago, the Government of India sent their Cost Accountant to Travancore to go into the question of the cost of production, local condition etc. He, it is understood, submitted a report to the Government of India which could not have in any event, represented the true state of affairs obtaining in Travancore. I am not sure whether this Government had taken the necessary steps to rightly impeach that unsatisfactory and incomplete report prepared by a highly interested party. Anyhow, the bonus was then substituted by a slight enhancement in the price of rubber and the price of Travancore rubber was accordingly fixed at Re. 1 per lb as in the case of Ceylon rubber. The schedule of price of rubber was also amended accordingly. It was at this juncture that the circular dated 20th September 1945 referred to at the beginning of my speech was issued by the Government of India. This circular which is the subject matter of my adjournment motion, I am constrained to submit, is unfair and unjust for more reasons than one.

Sir, in the first place, while Ceylon rubber growers are allowed to get Re. 1 per lb. until September 1946, there is absolutely no justification for arbitrarily reducing the price of Travancore rubber to Rs. 77·5 per hundred lbs. with effect from the 1st February 1946. Is this because of the fact that the majority of Ceylon rubber growers are Englishmen while almost all Travancore rubber growers are Travancoreans? Or may I ask whether it is the grateful reward given to Travancore for their most loyal and liberal contributions for the successful prosecution of the recent war? The difference between the prices of Ceylon and Travancore rubber is Rs. 22 as. 11 per hundred lbs. And when calculated at this rate, the enormous annual loss to be sustained by the Travancore rubber growers will come to about Rs. 67,00,000. This is indeed a tremendous and unjustifiable exploitation.

Sir, in the second place, it is unfortunate that this arbitrary decision was arrived at by the Government of India without consulting the Travancore Government and the Indian Rubber Production Board

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It is only legitimate that some of the honourable Members of this Board should tender their resignation as a modest protest against the high-handed action of the Government of India. I do not know whether this Government.—

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: Why should it be a modest protest? Why not a strong protest?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: If the honourable member was patiently following me, he could have noticed that I submitted that the tendering of resignation was only a modest protest. They ought to have done something more than that. That is what I honestly feel about it. I do not know whether this Government have received a copy of the circular even though all the rubber estates and dealers in rubber, in Travancore are in receipt of it long ago.

Thirdly, the circular says that the decision has been arrived at after careful investigation of the cost of production and local conditions and having due regard to the producers' interest. Sir, may I ask this Government whether they are aware of any such investigation conducted by the Government of India as is alleged in the Circular letters.

(PRESIDENT: No, there was no investigation as alleged in the circular.) The responsible parties who are legally and morally bound to be informed of any such investigation are the Government of Travancore and the Indian Rubber Production Board. If they are not informed, as I am given to understand by the Chair, how can the statement contained in the circular to the effect that there was investigation be taken as true and honest.

Lastly, it is illegal to have reduced the price of Travancore Rubber against the amended schedule of prices attached to the control orders promulgated by both the Governments without consulting all the parties concerned especially when the bonus was substituted by the enhancement in the price of rubber. In spite of the termination of the hostilities, the decision of the Government of India is to arbitrarily reduce the price of Travancore rubber. A protest meeting of the rubber growers of Travancore, Cochin, Malabar, Coorg and other States was held at Kottayam on 8th September 1945 under the auspices of the Rubber Growers Association of India.

The meeting resolved that where as the cost of production of rubber was steadily spiralling up and stood at the peak point so far reached with no appreciable prospect of a fall in the near future and whereas the price of Ceylon rubber had been fixed and had been guaranteed to be operative until September 1946 at Re. 1 per lb. and whereas the demand for rubber for reconstructional civilian purposes and otherwise was as great as ever, inspite of the cessation of hostilities, the decision of the Government of India to arbitarily reduce the price of Rubber from Rs. 100 to Rs. 77-5-0 per 100 lbs. was uncalled for. The meeting requested the Government of India to reconsider their decision particularly in view of the fact that with the cessation of hostilities rubber had ceased to be an essential commodity and monopolisation of its purchase by any agency or agencies would only help to

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[President]

fatten the profits of the manufacturer to the detriment of the grower, and also to lift the control on the marketing of rubber and place it on a par with most of the other commodities to enjoy a free market and to find its own consumers as best as it might.

Sir, I do heartily support the facts stated in the proceedings of the protest meeting of the Indian Rubber Growers. I would therefore request that this Government may be pleased to take urgent measures for the cancellation of the circular in question so that the Travancore rubber growers may be saved from the inexplicable sufferings and irreparable loss to which they are put to. Sir, I would also request that you may be pleased to forward a copy of the proceedings of this adjournment motion to the Government of India for their immediate attention and necessary action. With these observations, I commend the motion for the unanimous acceptance of this House.

MR. J. W. TOLSON: Sir, I support the motion before the House. This morning we heard that the Government of India had forgetful moments and I think in the case of the Rubber Production Board it was a question of "mental blackout." I feel that representing the industry, I should pay a tribute to the good work done by the Rubber Production Board, a body that has done untold good to the industry during the war period, which again is a body appointed by the Government of India and as such, has to advise the Government of India. When a case did arise, why the Government of India finally decided as they did in this circular of December that the price should be reduced, is certainly beyond the comprehension of the industry. If I may go back, I will refer the members to the efforts made by the Government of India to increase the production of rubber. A special Commission came out from England who toured the country. On their suggestion a Rubber Production Board came into being. Every effort was made to grow more and more rubber. These efforts were successful and the Government of India must appreciate what the people of Travancore did in producing the rubber required by the Government of India. Then why the Government of India should take up the attitude that the Rubber Production Board is not to be consulted over the matter of price is not clear. Is the Government of India aware of costs of production here? Are the Government of India aware that the cost of production is high today and that the cost which will be entailed if a great deal of rubber that has been over-tapped is replaced, is going to be veryheavy indeed. In these circumstances I trust that the Government of India will realise the mistake they made and reconsider their decision. I do trust they will allow an enquiry into the costs of production and review the matter of price and at least allow Travancore the price which is allowed to Ceylon. I would also ask why the facility regarding the time limit till September 1946 afforded to Ceylon should not be applied to Travancore.

MR. P. K. KURIAKOSE: I have great pleasure in supporting this adjournment motion presented by Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai. The

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situation brought about by the arbitrary and hasty decision of the Government of India in reducing the price of rubber from Rs. 100 to Rs. 77/5/0 for 100 lbs. is really regretable. Sir, when we consider that this reduction was assumed without consulting the Rubber Production Board which was doing its utmost for the production of rubber during a time when rubber was urgently needed for war purposes, this step taken by the Government of India is a very grievous one. The Rubber Production Board was doing its utmost and gave us all kinds of stimulus to increase the production when the Government required a greater quantity of rubber. Some members of the Board went over to the Estates and gave directions to produce larger quantities. The Government also fixed the bonus so as to give a stimulus for higher production. Government did not believe that we would be able to cope with this situation. They required a greater quantity of rubber to receive the bonus. By the influence of the Rubber Production Board and the co-ordinated effort of the rubber producers, I am glad to say that we were able to produce the maximum amount of rubber so as to receive the maximum amount of bonus. That was a time when if there was no restriction the price of Rubber would have gone up by tenfold. But as it was to serve an urgent need of the winning of the war, the producers did not grudge giving the rubber at prices fixed by the Government. At the same time they thought that after the war when the difficulties of the Government in regard to money and other things would be over and the situation would become normal, they would be given a better price for their rubber. We even went to the extent of slaughter tapping the rubber trees. Then we were told that we would be given a reasonable price for our rubber so as to compensate the slaughter. Now we are sorry to hear that the price has been reduced to 75%. Now as the war is over Government may not require till a third world war occurs, as apprehended—(let such a thing not happen is my earnest prayer)—a large quantity of rubber. We may be left alone with our rubber so that we may get a price according to the supply and demand theory. If the restriction is removed and we are given such a chance we will be able to get a better price. Our request is that either we may be given an adequate price for our rubber to cope with the high cost of production and also to do justice to the Estates which helped to increase the production when the Government wanted a large amount of rubber at a time when the success of war almost depended on the larger production of rubber, or the restrictions may be removed. The rubber producers had to slaughter tap the trees to get a larger production. Slaughter tapping means injury to trees, and it may diminish the production afterwards.

I beg to submit that the rubber trees require rest at this stage. There is a kind of reaction which has to be safeguarded. There was too much tapping, even slaughter tapping, and things of the kind so far as rubber is concerned have affected greatly the production to a great extent. And we do not get proper yield from rubber trees as we were getting before. As we were overtapping rubber during war time we have to give rest to the trees. We have to spray them, fork the estates

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[Mr. P. K. Kuriakose]

as well as manure them, besides doing a lot of other things, as effecting payment to coolies, tappers and conductors. There is need for putting up houses and sheds. Under such circumstances, my submission is, either to take away restriction on rubber or grant us adequate price to meet the expenses referred to.

In this connection, I have to congratulate the members of the Rubber Production Board in the bold step they have taken in resigning their membership of the Board for not having been consulted by the Government of India in regard to the reduction of price of rubber. In these circumstances I join issue with Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai in the presentation of this adjournment motion and request this Assembly as well as Government to take proper steps, for the removal of the difficulties of rubber planters consequent on the drastic reduction in the price of rubber.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: Sir, I strongly support the motion before the House. The action of the Government of India in cutting down the price of Travancore Rubber without consulting either the Government of Travancore or the Rubber Production Board is hardly understandable. Again one cannot understand why a preferential treatment is meted out to Ceylon and such step-motherly treatment towards Travancore; especially when the contribution made by Travancore towards the successful conclusion of the war by way of man-power and supply of many vital articles was no less magnificent than Ceylon. As such the return that is meted out to Travancore is very poor. I am glad to note that some steps have been taken already by you, Sir, and by some members of the Board by tendering resignation. We now request you to augment this by further representation by pointing out to the Government of India that Rubber is one of the staple industries of the State and the reduction works great hardship. With these words I strongly support the motion.

MR. P. M. VARGHESE: സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കയറ്റുമതിയിൽ വളരെ പ്രാധാന്യം അർഹിക്കുന്നതും ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സാമ്പത്തിക നിലയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ ഒരു ഉല്പന്നമാണ് റബ്ബർ. അതിന്റെ വില നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്നതിന് ഉള്ള അധികാരം ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനാണുള്ളതു. എന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽനിന്നും കയറ്റി അയക്കുന്ന റബ്ബറിന് സിലോണിൽനിന്നും അയയ്ക്കുന്ന റബ്ബറിനേക്കാൾ കുറഞ്ഞ ഒരു വിലനിരക്ക് വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവണ്മെന്റു് നമ്മോടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ന്യായരഹിതമായ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയാണെന്നു് പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: The suggestion made by the Government of India is that they looked into the cost of production and found that the cost here is lower than the cost of production in Ceylon. It may or may not

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be so. If their idea was to enquire into the cost of production here they should have sent officers who would naturally come into contact with rubber producers of Travancore and the Government of Travancore and proper figures might have been arrived at. But the present statistics furnished by the Government of India have been arrived at practically exparte.'

MR. P. M. VARGHESE ; ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനവർകളുടെ വിശദീകരണത്തിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നത്, നാം അർഹിക്കുന്ന നിധി ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നമുക്കു ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതിനെ പ്രതിഷേധിച്ച് ഇൻഡ്യൻ റബ്ബർ ബോർഡിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ വെറും രാജികൊണ്ടുമാത്രം തങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിഷേധം പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചാൽ പോരാ. മറ്റുവല്ല മാർഗ്ഗവുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ വഴിക്കും പ്രതിഷേധം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനു നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ബലമായ പിൻതുണ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നതന്നെയാണ് എന്റെ ബലമായ വിശ്വാസം.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : ഇവിടെയുണ്ടാകുന്ന റബ്ബർ ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ ചെലവാക്കരുതോ?

MR. P. M. VARGHESE : ഇവിടെ അതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യമില്ല. അഥവാ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽതന്നെ മുഴുവൻ റബ്ബറും എടുക്കാൻ നമ്മെ ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെൻറ് അനുവദിക്കുമോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. യുദ്ധകാലത്തു റബ്ബറിന്റെ ആവശ്യം ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒന്നായിരുന്നു. അതിനാൽ റബ്ബറിന്റെ നിയന്ത്രണം മുഴുവൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഏറ്റെടുക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്തത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ റബ്ബർകൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഇതര രാജ്യങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ചെലവു കുറവാണെന്ന് ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ധരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു വെറും ഒരു തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണയാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളത്.

കാരണം, യുദ്ധം നിമിത്തം കൂലിക്കാരെ കിട്ടുന്നതുതന്നെ വിഷമം. മാത്രമോ, കൂലിയാണെങ്കിൽ മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിന്റെ നാലും അഞ്ചും ഇരട്ടി കൂടുതലുമാണ്. അരിയോ നെല്ലോ കൊടുത്തെങ്കിലെ അവരെ കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു താനും. ഇപ്പോൾ അരികൊടുക്കുന്ന വൈഷമ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ പറയാതെ തന്നെ എല്ലാപേർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ വളരെ വിഷമപ്പെട്ടാണ് ഇവിടെ റബ്ബർകൃഷി നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്നത്. കൃഷിക്കുള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ, വളം മുതലായവ വളരെ പണിപ്പെട്ട സമ്പാദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI : സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കൂടുതലനുസരിച്ചു റബ്ബർതോട്ടങ്ങളിൽ കൂലി വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? .

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MR. P. M. VARGHESE : ഇല്ല.

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI : തോട്ടങ്ങളിലുള്ള വേലക്കാരുടെ കൂലി സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്ക് അനുരൂപമായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വല്ല വ്യവസ്ഥയും നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. P. M. VARGHESE : എന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടി നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാൻ പാടില്ല.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTAN : കൂലി കൊടുക്കുന്നതു കുറഞ്ഞുപോയതു കൊണ്ട് റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറിയിൽ സ്ട്രൈക്ക നടന്നതായി തോട്ടവേലക്കാക്ക് അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. M. VARGHESE : അവർ അതറിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലായിരിക്കാം. കാരണം—റബ്ബർതോട്ടങ്ങൾ മിക്കവാറും സ്ഥിരിചെയ്യുന്നതു് മലംപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലാണ്. അവക്ക് സ്ട്രൈക്കുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽതന്നെയും അതിനുള്ള തന്റേടമോ സംഘടനയോ ഇല്ല. സ്ട്രൈക്ക് എന്ന വെച്ചാൽ എന്താണെന്നുപോലും അവക്ക് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. നേരെ മറിച്ച് നഗരങ്ങളിലുള്ള കൂലിവേലക്കാരോടൊപ്പം അവക്കും സംഘടനാശക്തിയുണ്ടാകുന്ന കാലത്തു് അവരും സ്ട്രൈക്കു് തുടങ്ങിയേക്കും.

സർ, റബ്ബർ വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗതിക്കു ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഈ രീതിമാനത്തിന്മേൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് എന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടി ഉടങ്ങേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇന്നു് ഇൻഡ്യൻ നാഷണൽ കാൺഗ്രസ്സ് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ പരാപേക്ഷ കൂടാതെ നമ്മുടെ റബ്ബർ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽതന്നെ ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താനുള്ള സാധ്യതകളുണ്ടാക്കി റബ്ബർ വ്യവസായത്തെ ചൂഷിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT : This topic is more or less beyond controversy.

The text of the motion was put and carried without dissent.

The House adjourned at 4, 10 P. M.

S. VAIDYANATHA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Trivandrum,
19th January 1946.

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